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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,868	03/17/2004	Arieh Jehuda Polak	7640-X04-019	5462

27317 7590 07/31/2007
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EXAMINER

CHAUDHRY, SAEED T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1746

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/31/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/803,868

Applicant(s)

POLAK, ARIEH JEHUDA

Examiner

Saeed T. Chaudhry

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-97 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 54-97 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/21/07.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's amendments and remarks filed May 21, 2007 have been acknowledged by the examiner and entered. Claims 1-97 are pending in this application. Of the above 54-97 are withdrawn from consideration

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention has been withdrawn by the examiner in view of amendment to the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(c) he has abandoned the invention.

(d) the invention was first patented or caused to be patented, or was the subject of an inventor's certificate, by the applicant or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country prior to the date of the application for patent in this country on an application for patent or inventor's certificate filed more than twelve months before the filing of the application in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

(f) he did not himself invent the subject matter sought to be patented.

(g) before the applicant's invention thereof the invention was made in this country by another who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed it. In determining priority of invention there shall be considered not only the respective dates of conception and reduction to practice of the invention, but also the reasonable diligence of one who was first to conceive and last to reduce to practice, from a time prior to conception by the other.

Claims 1-2, 7, 9, 36 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hull.

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Hull (1,586,997) discloses a spray device comprising a means for generating air stream having an inlet for introducing a liquid into a chamber and a set of nozzles for discharge of liquid through each nozzle, wherein nozzles are configured to discharge liquid from the nozzles essentially uniformly and having essentially equal pressure from each nozzle. The set of nozzles are fixedly attached to the central portion of the air stream. (see figs. 1-6).

It has been an object to produce a device in which the spray nozzles shall be located some distance from their axes of rotation, whereby the centrifugal action produced by the passage of the fluid toward the rotating nozzle shall produce the necessary pressure of the fluid at the nozzle. Furthermore, my invention provides means for adjusting the position of the device so as to direct the flow of fog produced thereby. Due to rapid rotation of the nozzle through the air, a slight suction will be produced at the mouths of the nozzles if the axes thereof are coincident with the radial planes extending through the axes of the shaft, or if they lean slightly backwards.

Referring to Fig. 1, where I show the preferred embodiment of my invention, 10 represents a power shaft, which is rotatably mounted in standards 11, and driven by a belt 12. A propeller shaft 13 is connected to the power shaft 10 preferably by means of a universal joint 14. The shaft 13 is provided with a central passageway 15, which extends from the outer end thereof through a portion of its length. A plurality of radially arranged apertures 16 are provided at the inner end of the passageway 15 and serve as means of communication to the passageway from the exterior of the shaft. 100 A hollow ring 17 is arranged about the part of the shaft where the apertures 16 are provided, and it is rotatably held in position by any suitable means such as the collars 18. A hose 19 is attached to an extension 20 on the ring, which is provided with an aperture 21, communicating with the interior of the ring, whereby the

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insecticide is conducted thereto. The outer end of the shaft 13 is preferably provided with a flange 22 to which is secured a fan 23. This fan is provided with a central hub 24 having a recess 25 formed therein, and also with a plurality of blades 26.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a form of invention in which a fan is provided, having blades 44, each attached to a central hub 45, carried by the hollow shaft 46. The fluid is conducted to the nozzles 47 preferably by means of pipes 48, which have their lower ends connected with the hub 45 and in communication with the passageway of the shaft 46 (see page 1, line 38-54, 87-110 and page 2, line 1-5, 30-38). Hull device is capable of liquid introduced into the nozzle unit in the range of 3 to 6 atmospheres.

Hull discloses all the limitations as claimed herein. Therefore, Hull anticipated the claimed device and method.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 148 USPQ 459, that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or unobviousness.

Claims 3-6, 10-11, 13, 15, 26-32, 37, 39, 41 and 44-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

§ 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull in view of Roach et al.

Hull was discussed supra. However, the reference fails to disclose a guard grill and adjusting a radial position of the spray device relative to a vertical post.

Roach et al (6,257,501) disclose a method and apparatus for generating mist stream capable of being propelled to a predetermined location and have a measurable and controllable dimension, wherein A mister and an electric fan combination is mounted upon a vertical stand. The mister has a housing arranged to define a curvature that is concentric with a rotational center of rotary fan blades and with the central back of the fan. The housing is attached to the fan guard grill. The mister has a flexible hose extending from a junction with the housing to a location distal from the housing to convey pressurized fluid from a source. The electric fan is pivotally connected on diametrically opposite sides to a connection structure, which is raised by a pole from a base structure (see abstract).

The electric fan body 10 encloses a set of fan blades 30 within fan guard grills 20. The fan blades 30 may be capable of rotating about an axis perpendicular to the blades in either a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction, thereby generating air currents. Although three fan blades are shown, more or less fan blades may be used. The direction of rotation may be manually selected by the user. The speed of the fan blade rotation may also be manually selected by the user. Different speed options may be provided.

The electric fan body 10 may be free standing, or it may be contained within a stand 40. It may be attached to a stand 40 at a hinge 50 which allows the electric fan body 10 to swing forward or backward about an axis parallel to the floor. The stand 40 may be connected to a base 60 so that the structure in its entirety may be securely placed on a floor. The stand 40 includes a connection structure that has two curved arms that are pivotally connected at

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diametrically opposite locations on the circumferential edge of the electric fan as shown in FIG.

1. A pole raises the arms to an elevation higher than that of the base 60 (see col. 2, lines 17-53).

The electric fan body 10 may also have a concentric mister manifold 70 affixed to the fan guard grill 20 on the front side of the electric fan body 10. The mister manifold 70 may be affixed to the fan guard grill 20 at points equidistantly spaced away from the center hub of the fan. The mister manifold 70 may be affixed to the fan guard grill 20 through the use of conventional bolts or screws, or it may be affixed to the fan guard grill 20 by clips which can clasp the mister manifold 70 to the fan guard grill 20. The mister manifold 70 may also be attached by mounting clasps 200, illustrated in FIG. 4 (see col. 2, line 53 through col. 3, line 6).

The mister manifold 70 may be a hollow body so that fluid may travel inside the mister manifold 70 freely, as it would in a fluid channel. The concentric mister manifold 70 may have a nozzle (not shown) in communication with the hollow fluid channel. Fluid, such as water, may travel through the hollow body of the mister manifold 70 and be projected out a nozzle. Once projected in front of the electric fan body 10, the fluid would be propelled forward by the air currents produced by the rotating fan blades 30, thereby creating a fluid mist cloud. The mister manifold 70 may contain many nozzles. Since the density of the mist cloud is dependent on the amount of fluid projected by the mister manifold, it would be beneficial if a user could regulate the amount of water flowing through the flexible hose 80 into the mister manifold 70. Therefore, the flexible hose 80 may have a valve so that a user may manually control the amount of fluid flowing into the mister manifold 70 at any time. In the alternative, the flexible hose 80 may be connected to an already existing valve, such as a pressurized water valve usually located in gardens (see col. 3, lines 22-53).

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The flexible hose 80 may be attached to a single point on the mister manifold 70, or it may be attached to multiple points on the mister manifold 70. For example, it may be attached at each nozzle on the mister manifold 70 (see col. 4, lines 1-4). It will be noted by those skilled in the art that the propagation area of the mist cloud can be decreased or increased by decreasing or increasing the diameter of the concentric mister manifold 70 (see col. 4, lines 16-19).

It is well known in the art to use guard grill and a adjustable vertical stand as disclosed by Roach et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time applicant invented the claimed process and device to incorporate a guard grill and a vertical adjustment stand as disclosed by Roach et al into the device of Hull for preventing the user to inadvertently run into the fan and a adjustable stand for adjusting the vertical height of the spray manifold for easy maneuvering the spray manifold. Further, it has being held obvious to duplicate the parts for multiple effects (see St. Regis paper Co. v. Bemis Co., Inc., 193 USPQ 8, 11 (7th Cir. 1977)). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would add another chamber for spraying with different set of nozzles such as another nozzle unit.

Claims 3-5, 10-11 13, 15, 20-21, 32-35, 37-39 and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull in view of Natschke et al.

Hull was discussed supra. However, the reference fails to disclose a guard grill and a control valve.

Natschke et al (6,086,053) disclose method and apparatus for producing mist in an air stream. A mister for use with fans having blades protected by a guard wherein the mister is

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mounted on the guard and through a plurality of water atomizing nozzles projects a mist into the fan airflow to produce a cooling effect by the evaporation of the moist air.

In the drawings, the mister is illustrated at 28 and includes a body 30 which may be formed of metal, or could be molded of a synthetic plastic material. The body 30 includes a rear support surface 32 and a front surface 34 which, as will be apparent in FIG. 4, consists of a conical segment. The outermost portion of the body is defined by the front end surface 36 which is parallel to the rear support surface 32.

Interiorly, a plurality of passages, six in the enclosed embodiment, are indicated at 38. Each passage 38 includes an inner end 40 wherein all of the inner ends of the passages 38 converge and communicate with each other as appreciated in FIGS. 3 and 4. The passage outer ends 42 each perpendicularly intersect the front surface 34, FIG. 4, and the passage outer ends 42 are each threaded at 44.

A water supply passage 46, FIG. 4, is defined within the body 30 and communicates with all of the passages 38 wherein the passages 38 and the passage 46 constitute a manifold. The outer end of the passage 46 is threaded at 48 for receiving the hose fitting 50. A water atomizing nozzle 52 having threads 54 formed thereon is received within the passage threads 44, FIG. 4, wherein the nozzles 52 each communicate with a passage 38 and are located adjacent the front surface 34 perpendicularly extending therefrom and equally spaced, circumferentially, about the front surface 34 as will be appreciated in FIG. 3. Each of the nozzles 52 includes a filter screen 56 located within the associated passage 34 to screen out foreign matter.

The mister 28 is mounted upon the blade protective grill 20, the front grill 22 specifically, and such mounting includes two threaded fastener receiving bores 58, FIG. 4, which receive

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bolts or screws 60, FIG. 2, extending through holes defined upon a mounting plate, or washers, located upon the inside of the front grill 22, FIG. 2. Preferably, the axis of the mister body 30 is coincident with the axis of rotation of the fan shaft 16.

A flexible hose 62 is affixed to the fitting 50 and receives water from the valve 64, FIG. 2, attached to the pedestal 14. The valve 64 includes a control handle 66 whereby the amount of water flowing through the valve 64 can be closely regulated. The valve 64 receives water from a hose 68, such as a garden hose or the like, attached to a pressurized water source.

In operation, the mister body 30 is mounted coaxially upon the guard grill 20 as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2, and the motor 12 is energized to cause air to flow through the guard grill 20 from the right to the left, FIG. 2, as produced by the rotation of the blades 18. The operator then adjusts the valve handle 66 to regulate the amount of water flowing into the mister body 30 through the water supply passage 46. As the passages 38 are thereby filled with water and the water forced through the nozzles 52, the spray pattern produced by the nozzles 52 is evenly projected throughout the airflow through the guard grill 20 wherein the entire airflow through the grill 20 will be receiving water particles which will travel with the air movement to provide the desired evaporative cooling (see col. 3, line 1 through col. 4, line 15).

Natschke et al apparatus is capable of pressure the liquid into the nozzle in the arrange of 3 to 6 atmospheres. Natschke et al discloses all the steps and elements as claimed herein.

Therefore, Roach et al anticipate the claimed apparatus and process.

It is well known in the art to use guard grill and a control valve for adjusting the liquid flow as disclosed by Natschke et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time applicant invented the claimed process and device to incorporate a guard grill and a control valve for

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adjusting the liquid flow as disclosed by Natschke et al into the device of Hull for preventing the user to inadvertently run into the fan and a adjusting the flow of the liquid with control valve to control the spray from nozzles. Further, it has being held obvious to duplicate the parts for multiple effects (see St. Regis paper Co. v. Bemis Co., Inc., 193 USPQ 8, 11 (7th Cir. 1977)). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would add another chamber for spraying with different set of nozzles such as another unit. One of ordinary skill in the art would manipulate the device to produce liquid at 3 to 6 atmospheric pressure for better and efficient results.

Claims 8, 12, 14, 16-19, 20-25, 33-35, 38, 42-43 and 50-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull in view of Roach et al as applied to claims 1 and 36 above, and further in view of Holster et al and Terrell et al.

Hull and Roach et were discussed supra. However, the reference fails to disclose check valve, timer, a controller, a sensor and cooling animals.

Hostler et al (4,566,890) disclose a timer for controlling fluid flow by actuating a valve (see col. 6, lines 49-65).

Terrell et al (6,578,828) disclose a method and apparatus for cooling live stock. One or more cooling fans are connected to programmable oscillation means, enabling the herds man to program fan oscillation according to the location of the livestock. Water is injected under high pressure into the air stream of the fans to create a fog. The system is also programmable according to various environmental conditions, including temperature, humidity, and wind velocity. The pressure and volume of the injected water are programmable and may be adjusted by the controller according to the observed environmental conditions. The livestock cooling system may further comprise controller means for controlling the oscillation means and the

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means for injecting water droplets into the air stream. The controller means comprise, in part, a plurality of sensing devices positioned to sense environmental conditions and adapted to produce a signal in response to those conditions, a position indication device to determine the rotational position of the fan, where the position indication device is adapted to produce a signal in response to the rotational position.

A variety of different environmental conditions may be sensed by the sensing devices and inputted to the controller means, including temperature, humidity, wind velocity, intensity of sunlight, and the position of the sun with respect to the structure. FIGS. 1 and 2 show the major components of a typical fan 20 used in the disclosed system. Depending upon the particular application, a plurality of similar fans 20 may be used in the system. Each fan comprises a blade, not shown, enclosed within housing 22, a motor 24 attached to the housing 22 for rotating the blade, a grill 26 attached to the front of the housing 22, a mist ring 28 attached to the grill 26, nozzles 30 connected to the mist ring 28, a water supply line 32 for providing high pressure water to the nozzles 30, power cable 34 for providing electrical power to the motor 24, motor starter 36 for starting motor 24, and mounting bracket 38, which supports the weight of fan 20.

Water droplets are injected into the air stream 44 created by each fan 20. Water is delivered to the mist ring 28 of each fan 20 through a high pressure water line 32. Stainless steel or other corrosion resistant materials with acceptable pressures ratings are acceptable materials for construction of the mist ring 28. A plurality of nozzles 30 are attached to the mist ring 28. Nozzles 30 may be screwed into female connections welded to mist ring 28, or otherwise attached (see abstract and claims).

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It would have been obvious at the time applicant invented the claimed device and process to incorporate the cited elements of controller, sensor, and timer as disclosed by Hostler et al and Terrell et al into the devices and process of Hull and Roach et al for the purpose of automatically perform the manual process. One of ordinary skill in the art would manipulate the device to produce liquid at 3 to 6 atmospheric pressure for better and efficient results. It has been held obvious for mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity (see *In re Venner et al.* 120 USPQ 192 (CCPA 1958)). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would include these components which are known. Further, check valve are well known in the art. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would include a check valve for manipulating the liquid in one direction. One of ordinary skill in the art would have use valve for manipulating the flow rate of liquid as well known in the art. Further, introducing different fluids in the nozzle from different reservoirs are well known. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would utilize different fluids to spray from the different or same nozzles, since it is held obvious to duplicate the parts for multiple effect (see *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co. Inc.* 193 USPQ 8, 11 (7th Cir. 1977)). Furthermore, it is well known in the art to wash cars or moisten textile fibers or cool animals with mist stream. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use Hull device for wash car or moisten textile fiber or cool animals. Hull discloses to spray insect spray with the device. One of ordinary skill in the art would use a fragrance instead of insecticide for spraying in a room.

Claims 8, 12, 14, 16-19, 22-25 and 50-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hull in view of Natschke et al as applied to claims 1 and 36 above, and further in view of Holster et al and Terrell et al.

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Hull and Natschke et al were discussed supra. However, the reference fails to disclose check valve, timer, a controller, a sensor and cooling animals.

It would have been obvious at the time applicant invented the claimed device and process to incorporate the cited elements of controller, sensor, and timer as disclosed by Hostler et al and Terrell et al into the devices and process of Hull and Roach et al for the purpose of automatically perform the manual process. It has been held obvious for mechanical or automatic means to replace manual activity (see *In re Venner et al.* 120 USPQ 192 (CCPA 1958)). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would include these components which are known. Further, check valve are well known in the art. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would include a check valve for manipulating the liquid in one direction. Further, introducing different fluids in the nozzle from different reservoirs are well known. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would utilize different fluids to spray from the different or same nozzles, since it is held obvious to duplicate the parts for multiple effect (see *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co. Inc.* 193 USPQ 8, 11 (7th Cir. 1977)). Furthermore, it is well known in the art to wash cars or moisten textile fibers or cool animals with mist stream. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use Hull device for wash car or moisten textile fiber or cool animals. Hull discloses to spray insect spray with the device. One of ordinary skill in the art would use a fragrance instead of insecticide for spraying in a room.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-53 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See M.P.E.P. § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL

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AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Saeed T. Chaudhry whose telephone number is (571) 272-1298. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Michael Barr, can be reached on (571)-272-1414. The fax phone number for non-final is (703)-872-9306.

When filing a FAX in Gp 1700, please indicate in the Header (upper right) "Official" for papers that are to be entered into the file, and "Unofficial" for draft documents and other communication with the PTO that are for entry into the file of the application. This will expedite processing of your papers.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1700.

Saeed T. Chaudhry
Patent Examiner



MICHAEL BARR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER